[19th May 1954

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 958 asked by Sri V. K. Ramaswami Mudaliar at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 19th May 1954, pages 362-363 supra.]

Extracts from letter No. 20583/53 *B*-7, *dated* 21*st November* 1953, *from the Collector and Additional District Magistrate (Independent), Chingleput district, Saidapet, addressed to the Secretary to Government, Agriculture Department, Madras.*

[Agriculture—Chingleput and other districts—Pest attack on crops—Immediate measures. *Reference*.—A copy of D.O. No. 4775, B. I/-53-1, dated 17th November 1953, and Government Memorandum No. 5015-B IV, dated 18th November 1953.]

On the representation of one Sri Athur Srinivasa Iyer, B.A., B.L., on 18th November 1953, about the prevalence of pest attack in Chingleput, Kancheepuram and Madurantakam taluks, I immediately sent for the District Agricultural Officer and instructed necessary assistance to the ryots. I also gave my jeep to the District Agricultural Officer to tour the affected areas as he represented that his jeep was out of order. A sum of Rs. 25 was sanctioned by me to the District Agricultural Officer from my discretionary grant for printing the pamphlets for distribution to the ryots . . . . I have already issued instructions to District Agricultural Officers and Agricultural Demonstrators to depute the fieldmen and maistris to go round the villages with medicine and advise the ryots as to how to arrest the disease.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 962 asked by Sri A. Ratnam at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 19th May 1954, page 366 supra.]

The number of co-operative societies in the City of Madras, the various kinds of societies and their liabilities.

Number of co-operative societies in the Madras City ..	**306**
Unlimited liability societies—	
Agricultural credit societies	**18**
Other credit societies	**30**
Total ..	**48**
Limited liability societies—	
Central credit institutions—	
State Co-operative Bank	**1**

19th May 1954]

Limited liability societies—*cont.*	
Central credit institutions—*cont.*	
Central Co-operative Bank	1
Central Land Mortgage Bank	1
Central non-credit—	
State Marketing Society	1
State Handloom Weavers' Society	1
Spinning Mills	1
Women's Cottage Industrial Society	1
Milk Supply Union	1
Production and sale—	
Fishermen societies	7
Milk supply societies	14
Production—	
Cattle breeding society	1
Non-agricultural credit societies—	
Urban banks maintaining fluid resources	5
Employees' societies, Limited	80
Other credit societies	38
Non-agricultural non-credit—	
Urban stores	8
Semi-urban stores	2
Students' stores	19
Purchase and sale—	
Co-operative canteen and restaurants	10
Miscellaneous	3
Production and sale—	
Handloom, cotton and silk weavers	7
Hand spinners and khadhi weaving	1
Leather workers	1
Potters and clay workers	1
Cottage industrial societies for women	12
Other cottage industries societies	2
Co operative workshops	1
Printing societies	1
Production—	
Motor transport	1

[19th May 1954

Social service—	
Better living	4
Educational	2
Thrift end savings	1
Miscellaneous	1
Housing—	
Building societies	18
House building	2
House construction	2
House mortgage banks	2
Insurance—	
Life Insurance	2
Fire and General	1
Provincial unions and institutes—	
Provincial Co-operative Union	1
Total ..	258

The amount of loan granted to those societies, the interest charged and the amount recovered from those societies in the co-operative year 1952, i.e., from 1st July 1952 to 30th June 1953.

	Amount disbursed.	Interest charged.	Amount recovered. Principal.	Amount recovered. Interest.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
(a) Loan and cash credit disbursed by the Madras Stare Co-operative Bank to the Madras District Co-operative Central Bank.	1,54,65,116	74,039	1,46,92,546	74,039
(b) Loans and cash credit disbursed by the Madras District Co-operative Central Bank to its affiliated banks and societies.	92,48,904	1,72,380	85,37,072	1,72,330
(c) Government loan sanctioned to milk supply societies and unions.	3,11,270	5,832	3,40,453	5,832
(d) Government loans sanctioned to housing societies during 1952–53.	10,84,300	3,79,093	5,54,918	3,79,093

APPENDIX III.

[*Vide* answer to starred question No. 966 asked by Sri K. Aranganathan at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 19th May 1954, page 367 *supra*.]

Statement showing the number of cases of smuggling of foodgrains, number fined and number acquitted in South Arcot district.

	Year. 1952.	Year. 1953.
(a) Number of cases of smuggling of foodgrains detected.	170	174
(b) Amount of fines realized ..	Rs. 5,357	Rs. 1,885
(c) Number of cases that ended in acquittal.	16	7

APPENDIX IV.

[*Vide* answer to starred question No. 1073 asked by Sri D. Dasarathan at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 19th May 1954, page 415 *supra*.]

Statement.

The following are some of the important measures taken by the Government for the uplift of fishermen and to provide them employment :—

(1) About 63 Fisheries schools of which two are high schools are being run where fisher children are given free education and are taught fishery technique.

(2) Nearly 200 Fishermen Co-operative Societies, have been organized by the Department which afford credit facilities, arrange for the distribution of fishing implements to fishermen and also for marketing of their catches.

(3) About 70 fish-curing yards are maintained by the Government at which fishermen are allowed to cure their surplus catches under hygienic conditions with the salt given to ther to subsidised rates.

(4) Fishermen are helped to go far into the sea for large catches in the motor fishing vessels and motor luggers owned by the Department.

(5) Motor vans for the quick transport of catches to the different marketing centres are provided.

(6) The Government are installing two ice-*cum*-cold store plants one at West Hill, Kozhikode and the other at Mangalore, in order to help fishermen to keep their catches in fresh condition till they are marketed.

[19th May 1954

(7) A large number of fishermen are employed by the department in connection with the different schemes. The rules provide for the reservation of vacancies in the Fisheries Department for appointment of qualified candidates among the fishermen.

(8) Preference is given to fishermen and Fishermen co-operatives in the grant of lease of fisheries and such leases are given to them at concessional rates on the basis of average rentals for the previous five years.

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1086 asked by Sri V. R. Nagarajan (on behalf of Sri M. Kattimuthu) at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 19th May 1954, page 421 supra.]

Nature of ameliorative and welfare work done by the Government in the Pallavaram and Perambur Settlements and their results.

Pallavaram Settlement.—Work in the Pallavaram quarries was the chief form of labour originally proposed for the settlers, but leather industry was subsequently taken up, as it was more paying than quarry labour. The Settlement was started with 55 men, 48 women and 39 children of the Veppur Harijans (South Arcot district) and was under the management of the Salvation Army. The men were also employed by the Chrome Leather Company and paid weekly wages. Huts were constructed for the settlers at the cost of the Government. The Chrome Leather Company was however unable to employ the settlers longer owing to the cessation of war contracts, and in 1919 the settlers had to seek employment in the quarries at Pallavaram worked by the Corporation of Madras, as no other work of a suitable nature was available. As the inmates had gained some experience in leather work, the contract for the supply of sandals required for the Police department for 1920 was placed with the Pallavaram Settlement Housing accommodation for the settlers was gradually improved. Besides the employment provided in th quarris and sandal manufacture, a few settlers were engagd in planting, watering, cleaning, fencing, road-repairing, etc. The opening of a school at the Settlement was ordered in 1917. A new school building with the necessary accessories was sanctioned in 1918–19 and the attendance was reported to be very good. A night school was in progress for the men, and quite a number of men were availing themselves of the opportunity to learn, to read and write. Free medical aid was also provided. A few of the settlers who were incapable of earning their livelihood were maintained by Government by the grant of monthly allowances. Carpet industry was introduced in 1923 to enable the manufacture of carpets for sale in the open market, but it did not prove successful. In 1924, the Government directed that the supply of boots and sandals required by Government departments should be distributed between the Pallavaram Settlement and the Jail department. The agricultural

19th May 1954]

possibilities at the Settlement were however almost neglibible. The settlers could not make their homes at Pallavaram becoming in course of time agriculturists owning their own land or cultivating that of others, nor could they become industrial labourers, as it was difficult to find a proper market for the goods made by them. The quarry work was unattractive and difficult and ordinarily no person could make a success of it. In 1931, the Commissioner of Labour reported that to a large extent the settlers at Pallavaram had been reclaimed and that there had been no abscondings during the past few years. In October 1931, the Government ordered the abolition of the Pallavaram Settlement. Twenty-seven out of the 126 registered settlers then in the Pallavaram Settlement were transferred to Aziznagar and the rest were discharged.

Perambur Settlement.—The settlement in the reformatory settlement at Perambur were employed mostly on leather industry. Weaving was also introduced with 12 looms. The conditions were generally satisfactory, as leather work continued to the plentiful and the settlers were able to earn their livelihood. The weaving department maintained a good standard and apart from weaving and leather work, the settlers were employed in the adjacent mills and in the road and wagon works of the Madras Corporation. In 1928, there were only 42 families in the reformatory settlement at Perambur and with one or two exceptions, all the settlers were regularly and remunneratively employed. The settlement's main object, viz., the settling of these inmates in a steady occupation by which they could earn a livelihood honestly having been achieved, the Government ordered the abolition of the Settlement in October 1928.

TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS